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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2014-26

Methoxyfenozide

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on various commodities to the product label of Intrepid 240F Insecticide, containing technical grade methoxyfenozide, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Intrepid 240F Insecticide, Pest Control Products Act Registration Number 27786.

The evaluation of this methoxyfenozide application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

In addition, the PMRA is proposing to establish MRLs for methoxyfenozide on green onion (Crop Subgroup 3-07B), citrus fruit (Crop Group 10-revised), low growing berry (Crop Subgroup 13-07G), globe artichokes, citrus oil, papayas, peanuts, peanut oil, peppermint and spearmint tops to permit the import and sale of food containing such residues. The PMRA has determined the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported commodities when methoxyfenozide is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health.

Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Reports that are available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1]

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for methoxyfenozide is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps).

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to replace or be added to the MRLs already established for methoxyfenozide, are as follows.

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[1] The relevant reports can be accessed by selecting the Applications Historical and opening the Evaluation Reports found under Application Numbers 2010-6324, 2011-0338 and 2012-2501.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Methoxyfenozide

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Methoxyfenozide	3-methoxy-2-methylbenzoic acid 2-(3,5-dimethylbenzoyl)-2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hydrazide	100	Citrus oil
		30	Leafy greens (Crop Subgroup 4A), leafy *Brassica* greens (Crop Subgroup 5B)
		15	Leaf petioles (Crop Subgroup 4B)
		10	Citrus fruit (Crop Group 10-revised), peppermint and spearmint tops
		7.0	Head and stem *Brassica* (Crop Subgroup 5A)
		6.0	Cherry (Crop Subgroup 12-09A), peach (Crop Subgroup 12-09B)
		5.0	Green onion (Crop Subgroup 3-07B)
		4.0	Bushberry (Crop Subgroup 13-07B), globe artichokes
		2.0	Edible podded legume vegetables (Crop Subgroup 6A), fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09), low growing berry (Crop Subgroup 13-07G)
		1.5	Dry soybeans
		1.0	Papayas
		0.7	Plum (Crop Subgroup 12-09C)
		0.5	Dry beans
		0.3	Succulent shelled beans and peas (Crop Subgroup 6B), cucurbit vegetables (Crop Group 9)
		0.2	Radish roots
		0.1	Tree nuts (Crop Group 14-11)
		0.05	Corn oil (refined)
		0.04	Peanut oil (refined)

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
		0.02	Tuberous and corm vegetables, except potato (Crop Subgroup 1D), field corn, peanuts, popcorn grain, sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed
		0.01	Milk
	3-methoxy-2-methylbenzoic acid, 2-(3,5-dimethylbenzoyl)-2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hydrazide, including the metabolite β-D-glucopyranuronic acid, 3-{[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(3,5-dimethylbenzoyl)-hydrazino]carbonyl}-2-methylphenyl	0.15[1]	Liver of cattle, goats, horses and sheep
		0.02	Eggs, fat, meat and meat byproducts of poultry

[1] This MRL is proposed to replace the currently established MRL of 0.1 ppm for liver of cattle, goats, horses and sheep.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data. For livestock commodities, differences in MRLs can also be due to different livestock feed items and practices.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for methoxyfenozide in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs[2]. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Radish roots	0.2	0.9 (Root vegetables, except sugar beet (Crop Subgroup 1B))	0.4
Green onion (Crop Subgroup 3-07B)	5.0	5.0	Not established
Leafy greens (Crop Subgroup 4A)	30	30	30 (leaf lettuce) 15 (head lettuce)
Leaf petioles (Crop Subgroup 4B)	15	25	15 (celery)
Head and stem *Brassica* (Crop Subgroup 5A)	7	7	7 (cabbage head) 3 (broccoli)
Edible podded legume vegetables (Crop Subgroup 6A)	2	1.5	2 (common bean (pods and/or immature seeds))
Succulent shelled beans and peas (Crop Subgroup 6B)	0.3	0.2	0.3

[2] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Dry beans	0.5	0.5 (Dried shelled pea and bean, except soybean, blackeyed pea and southern pea (Crop Subgroup 6C))	0.5 (dry beans) 5 (dry cowpeas)
Dry soybeans	1.5	1.0	Not established
Citrus fruits (Crop Group 10-revised)	10	3.0	0.7
Citrus oil	100	100	Not established
Cherry (Crop Subgroup 12-09A), peach (Crop Subgroup 12-09B)	6	3 (Stone fruits, except plum, prune, fresh (Crop Group 12))	2 (stone fruits)
Plum (Crop Subgroup 12-09C)	0.7	0.3 (plum, prune, fresh)	2 (prunes)
Low growing berry (Crop Subgroup 13-07G)	2.0	2.0 (Low growing berry, except cranberry (Crop Subgroup 13-07G)) 0.5 (cranberry)	2.0
Field corn, popcorn grain	0.02	0.05	0.02 (maize)
Corn oil (refined)	0.05	0.20	Not established
Sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed	0.02	0.05	0.02 (sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob))
Globe artichokes	4.0	3.0	Not established
Peanuts	0.02	0.02	0.03

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Peanut oil	0.04	0.04	0.1
Peppermint and spearmint tops	10	7.0	Not established
Papayas	1.0	0.6	1.0
Liver of cattle, goats, horses and sheep	0.15	0.4	Not established
Eggs	0.02	0.02	0.01
Fat of poultry	0.02	0.02	0.01 (poultry, edible offal of)
Meat of poultry	0.02	0.02	0.01
Meat byproducts of poultry	0.02	0.02 (except liver) 0.1 (liver)	Not established
Milk	0.01	0.1	0.05

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for methoxyfenozide up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.